

Members shall not exceed the posted speed limit when traveling to a Personal Injury collision unless the imminent danger to human life or the public safety outweighs the considerations above. In these instances, blue lights and siren shall be activated when exceeding the speed limit or taking the right-of-way. (CALEA 61.2.2)

#### **An Officer's Call for Assistance (CALEA 61.2.2)**

- **Life-Threatening.** An officer's call for assistance, due to the officer being exposed to a life-threatening situation is high priority that justifies an emergency response.
- **Non-Life-Threatening.** An officer's call for assistance (such as directing traffic) that involves no imminent danger is low priority and does not justify an emergency response.

#### **External Physical Conditions (CALEA 41.2.2; 61.2.2)**

- Width or physical condition of the highway
- Weather conditions
- Nature of the neighborhood (rural, semi-urban, urban, business, or residential)
- Volume or density of pedestrian and vehicular traffic
- Number or proximity of intersections, side streets, and driveway connections
- Performance capabilities of the Patrol vehicle
- Passengers in the suspect/violator vehicle
- Familiarity with area and surrounding highways

#### **Liability (CALEA 41.2.1)**

Members shall at all times exercise due care in the operation of their vehicles. In any civil action resulting from the vehicular chase of a violator, the gross negligence standard shall apply in determining a member's liability. Gross negligence is defined as wanton conduct done with conscious or reckless disregard for the rights and safety of others. An act becomes wanton when it is committed for a purpose, or when committed needlessly, manifesting a reckless indifference to the rights of others. *Parish v. Hill*, 350 NC 231, 239 (1999).